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# The Normal Student (Vol. IV, No. 3)

Northern Indiana Normal School

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# THE NORMAL STUDENT.

VOL. IV.—NO. 3. VALPARAISO, INDIANA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 20, 1894. $1.00 PER YEAR.

## ALFRED, LORD TENNYSON.

WRITTEN BY AN AMERICAN FOR AMERICANS.

There is something in every great artist which appeals, and there is something in those who listen which responds, and this response is indicated and measured by influence; influence is, indeed, its expression. Sometimes this appeal is made directly and with definite aim, and the response is swift and decisive. Sometimes it is made by suggestion and with a range so wide that it betrays no concious direction, and the response comes slowly, silently and imperceptibly. Tennyson's influence has been diffusive. His voice has not risen in the highways, amid the throngs, and with the thrill of the moment's passion in it; it has come from seclusion, from a distance, with that harmony of tone which seems remote because of its very perfection. His own consciousness of the diffusive quality of his influence is betrayed in the little parable of "The Flower," written long ago in a mood of impatience with the reaction which was itself a confirmation of his continued supremacy:

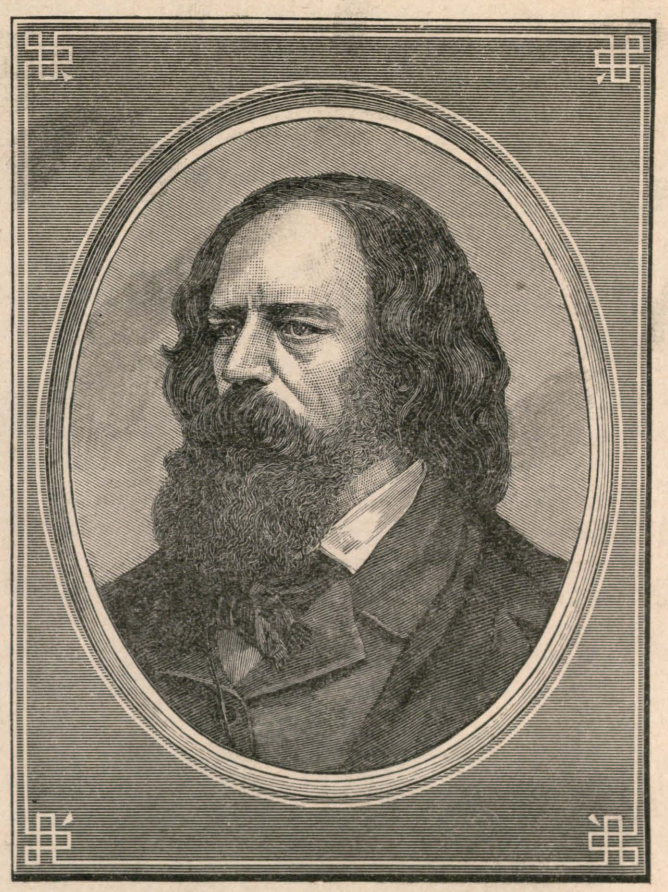
Once in a golden hour
I cast to earth a seed,
Up then came a flower,
The people said a weed.

To and fro they went
Thro' my garden bower,
And muttering discontent
Cursed me and my flower.

Then it grew so tall,
It wore a crown of light,
But thieves from o'er the wall
Stole the seed by night.

Sow'd it far and wide,
By every town and tower,
Till all the people cried,
"Splendid is the flower!"

Read my little fable,
He that runs may read:
Most can raise the flowers now,
For all have got the seed.



ALFRED, LORD TENNYSON.

Tennyson's habit of life was no sounder or sweeter than the others, but it matched his position and his work with an obvious fitness which even the dullest felt. The official head of English Letters, he lived in a retirement which detached him from the rush and strife of his time. In a commercial age and a commercial country he held his place with the higher and greater aims and ends of life; he was apparently untouched by the golden temptations of his time. When he spoke his voice was free from the passion of party and the metallic ring of materialism. He was as remote from the tumult of manufacturing and trading England as is the song of the lark from the fens over which it is sometimes heard.

In this aloofness there was something which satisfied the ideal of a great career, consecrated to art; and it was so long and consistently manitained that it became typical and remained a silent demonstration of the reality of the aims and achievements to which it was devoted. Tennyson lived in and for art, and so made art a realty to the multitude who learn only by concrete illustration. He gave himself to the truth as it is revealed in beauty; he subjected himself loyally to the laws of his craft; he mastered it by patient fidelity; he used it with supreme conscientiousness. He was a trained man to the very end of his capacity. He had a passion for perfection, and he gave himself to its pursuit as the anchorites gave themselves to the pursuit of righteousness. He loved one thing supremely, gave himself to it with absolute sincerity, lived in its atmosphere and died in its faith. The last words which he read in the fading light were the words of Shakespeare. Such a career clears the vision and confirms the faith of those less strong or mature. It is in itself a source of influence of the most fruitful kind.

To the poet's attitude toward life and art as a source of influence must be add d, as another source, his thought about life and art. In every great poet the intellectual quality is an element of prime importance. No poet can produce work of high excellence during a period of more than sixty years unless his work discloses a noble substance of thought. Tennyson was a thinker almost from the beginning of his career. The volume of r832 was prelusive, light in tone, a delicate touching of the keys; but the volume of 1842, containing, among other notable pieces, "Ulysses," "The Two Voices" and "The Vision of Sin," showed meditative insight and speculative geuius of a high order. The intellectual promise of this volume was more than fulfilled eight years later in "In Memoriam." This elegy is a lyrical record of the moods and thoughts of many years, and, although built up lyric by lyric during a period of ten years, discloses a consistent and coherent structure of frame work of thought. No contemporary document will be of greater importance to the future student of the English mind during the last half of the present century than this elegy, so adequately does it preserve and reflect the spiritual experience of the generation among whom it was written. It is the work of a very sensitive mind, responsive to all the moods of the time, sharing its perplexed and complex life and interpreting that life with marvelous subtlety and delicacy. In no other English poem of our time are the fundamental questions considered from so many points of view and the temper of the time indicated in the provisional answers and in the final answer which forms the climax and culmination of the work.

It follows from this statement of the range and method of "In Memoriam," that Tennyson was not so much a leader as a representative of his time. There have been prophets who were also artists, but Tennyson was primarily an artist. Harmony was a necessity to him, and his view of life bears its impress. He looks for a wide and orderly progression in society, conserving the best of the old but slowly taking on new conditions; he discerns character as the gradual creation of discipline, obedience and loyalty; he sees in scientific advance a widening of the old conceptions of the universe, and he anticipates the appropriation of these new territories of knowledge by the imagination; he discovers in religion a capacity for growth which will perennially renew its living relation with human experience and social expansion; finally, meditating on the vast range of life as he finds it revealed in history, nature and the human soul, he believes in the supremacy of good, the progression to a supreme end, the reality of spiritual intimations, the existence of God. Rarely has profound meditation made its conclusions so portable as in such lines as these:

There lives more faith in honest doubt,
Believe me, than in half the creeds.

* * *

The old order changeth, giving place to new,
And God fulfills himself in many ways
Lest one good custom should corrupt the world.

* * *

Our little systems have their day—
They have their day and cease to be;
They are but broken lights of thee,
And thou, O Lord; art more than they.

* * *

The woman's cause is man's; they rise or sink
Together, dwarf'd or godlike, bond or free.

It is not improbable, however, that in spite of Tennyson's sound and faithful devotion to his art, and of his noble interpretation of the thought of his time, his widest and most enduring influence will grow out of his art. It is not difficult to mark his limitations: he was idylic and pastoral, not dramatic; he was finished and elaborate, not impassioned and spontaneous; he lacked the directness of Burns and the imaginative impetus of Byron; he had not the beautiful and elemental simplicity of Wordsworth at his best, and he did not strike home to the very heart of faith like Browning. When we come to his art, however, there is no longer any question; here he is supreme. His art is vital and organic; it is the living form of his thought. The completeness of his mastery of all the elements of poetic structure and of all the resources of language becomes evident only after the closest study. It is not surprising that he sometimes smoked eleven pipes over one line. Rythm, metre, rhyme, accent, melody, harmony—with what unerring skill these elements of musical speech are combined by this patient and tireless hand. Nothing is insignificant to an

artistic instinct at once so profound and so thoroughly trained. Vowels and consonants are as carefully marshaled and set in sequence as if they were parts of the thought, and in an art so real and vital as Tennyson's they are of the very substance of the creative work. Such art is the final refutation of the superficial idea that art is craftsmanship and nothing more, and from such an art there flows a contagious influence of the most pervasive sort. Tennyson has continued the tradition of Keats, but he has immensely deepened and broadened it; he has, in fact, made it his own tradition. One must go a long way back in English literary history to find another poet whose art has appealed so irresitibly to his contemporaries and impressed itself so widely on verse writing.

Tennyson has been more widely read in this country than in England, and the knowledge of his work is more widely diffused. It has percolated through all classes of society, and much of it has been for many years a possession of the common memory. The poet more than once recognized the fact that he had more admirers in America than in England, and he had more admirers because he had more readers. He was earlier recognized here, as were Carlyle and Browning. Whether his influence has been deeper here than in England is another question, but the area of its operation has been wider. His lyrics and shorter idyls have been a part of our school literature for several decades, and "The May Queen" and other pieces of its class have been heard in every school house on the continent.

But however difficult it may be to indicate with definiteness the extent of Tennyson's popular influence in this country there is no such difficulty in discovering his influence on later American poets. On poets of his own generation–Emerson, Holmes, Longfellow, Bryant, Whittier and Lowell–his impression was stimulating, but it was in no sense directive or controlling. They were independent of him; but their successors are revealing the force of his artistic impulse even more than their English fellow-craftsmen. In his lecture on "The Poetic Principle," published after his death in the year made memorable by the appearance of "In Memoriam," Poe says of Tennyson: "In perfect sincerity I regard him as the noblest poet that ever lived." Mr. Stedman is more critical and discriminating, but no one has done more to bring out clearly the supremacy of Tennyson among the poets of his time or to indicate the basis of that supremacy in the art quality of his work. Mr. Aldrich has hailed him as master, and the exquisite art of his own verse, while in no sense imitative, bears witness to the presence of this magical influence beguiling the artist away from all nearer aims and making perfection the only worthy end of skill.

He who runs may read, in the care and finish which characterize the work of the younger poets; the impress of an art which has made crudity, laxity or indifference to details well-nigh impossible in English verse. The defect of recent verse in this country is the presence of skill in excess of thought or emotion; the craftsmanship is out of proportion to the material. The promise for the future would be greater if there were more of the crudity which is often part of the first outgoing of power. The influence of Tennyson on the men of his craft in this country is too directly and powerfully felt at this moment; but even in excess it has great redeeming qualities, for it carries with it a noble fidelity to art and a noble conscientiousness in its practice.

---

Thou wast no singer of an idle hour,
Charming our ears whilst we in dalliance lay,
But with clear notes of deep, prophetic power
Didst point us far forward to the coming day.

## HARVARD AND YALE.

We have before us, says the New York Sun, the catalogues of Harvard and Yale universities for the academical year 1893-94. As these are the two most conspicuous seats of learning in this country, it will be of interest to compare them from several points of view, ir cluding the number of students, the number of instructors, the amount of pecuniary aid obtainable by undergraduates, the conditions for admission, and the courses of study in the academical department.

As regards attendance, Harvard has considerably the advantage of Yale, and ranks, indeed, among the foremost universities of the world. In the year in question the whole number of students under the faculty of arts and sciences, comprehending the college proper, the scientific school, and the graduate school, has been 288. In the Yale department of philosophy and the arts, which comprises, besides the college proper and the Sheffield Scientific School's course for graduates, an art school and a musical department, the number of students has been 1,869. The Yale Divinity School is more frequented than the divinity school of Harvard, the respective number of students being 119 and 47. It is otherwise with the law and medical departments. The number of law students at Harvard was 353, while at Yale it was but 188; and whereas Harvard had 466 medical students, Yale had only 80. There were also 126 students at Harvard in departments not represented at Yale, to-wit, a dental school, a school of veterinary medicine, and a school of agriculture and horticulture, known as the Bussey Institution. The total number of students in each university was, at Harvard, 3,156, and at Yale, 2,202.

Equally marked is the difference as regards the size of the teaching and administrative staff. At Harvard the whole number of teachers, preachers, curators, librarians, and other officers was 379, while at Yale the number of the corresponding officials was but 206. Something like a corresponding proportion is observable between the amounts of pecuniary assistance available for indigent and deserving students. Confining ourselves to the academical department, we note that at Yale the sum of $20,000 and upward, drawn mainly from permanent charitable funds, is annually applied by the corporation for the relief of students who need aid. At Harvard the scholarships which may be assigned to undergraduates number 131, yielding in the aggregate $31,445. A further sum of about $19,000 a year may be advanced by the college to worthy students from beneficiary funds and loan funds.

From the data here presented, it will seem obvious that the resources of Harvard in the way both of instruction and of encouragement are decidedly greater than those of Yale, a fact which, to some extent, explains the superiority in the number of students. We should not overlook, in estimating the respective attractions of the universities, the size and importance of their library. The several libraries of Yale University comprise over two hundred thousand bound volumes, besides many thousands of unbound pamphlets. The various libraries belonging to the schools and departments of Harvard University contain, in the aggregate, 431,650 bound volumes, while the collection of pamphlets and maps in the college library alone is said to exceed 300,000. It is plain that, in this matter also, Harvard is much in advance of Yale

If we ask which of these universities makes the better use of its resources, we must acknowledge at the outset that grounds for a broad difference of opinion exist. The system of academical instruction at Harvard and at Yale are organized on distinct priciples. At Harvard the optional or elective principal is applied in important particulars even to the conditions for admission, and it has full play from the beginning to the end of the college course. At Yale the same principal receives no recognition at all until the beginning of the Junior year. But this matter is one of so much interest to the friends of the higher education that it had best be examined in detail. To begin with Yale, we observe that the candidates for admission to the freshmen class must pass an examination in the following books and subjects: First, in Latin Grammar, three orations of Cicero, six books of the Æneid and the Bucolics of Virgil, the metamorphoses of Ovid, the translation, at sight, of passages from Nepos and Caesar, the translation into Latin of connected passages of English prose, and finally, Roman history till the death of Augustus. Secondly, Greek grammar, four books of Xenophon's Anabasis, three books of the Illiad, the translation at sight into English from some work of Xenophon, the translation into Greek of connected passages of English prose, and lastly, Greek history. A candidate must also be proficient in algebra as far as, and including the binominal theorem, and in plane geometry and the solution of numerical problems involving the metric system. A candidate must further know enough French and German to translate at sight easy prose into English, and also to translate easy English exercises into the foreign language offered. An applicant's familiarity with English literature will likewise be tested by an examination of his knowledge of certain specified classical works in poetry and prose.

Having thus demonstrated his qualifications, a Yale undergraduate finds that, in the freshmen and sophomore years, the whole work is prescribed. The kind and amount of study exacted in these two years are believed by the Yale authorities to be such as are essential for laying the foundation of a liberal education, whatever the department or profession that may be pursued in after life. They are also believed to be no more than is needed to give the student a proper basis of knowledge and discipline for the study of the elective courses which follow, and that knowledge of himself and the subjects before him, which is needed for a judicious choice. Greek, Latin and mathematics occupy weekly twelve and nine hours of classroom work during the freshmen and sophomore years are given to modern languages; three hours per week during the sophomore year and one hour in the freshmen year are given to English, and three hours per week during the sophomore year are given to physics. Of the work of the junior and of the senior years at Yale, over four-fifths is in elective studies. The whole matter of elective courses open to the two classes is at the present time 149, and in addition there are several courses of lectures, attendance on which is optional. The juniors have open to them elective studies in English language and literature, the fine arts, history, political science, the natural sciences, and music, in addition to those in the departments of the classics, the modern language and mathematics. The seniors have electives under all these departments, along with others of higher range.

If an applicant at Harvard should offer both Greek and Latin, as he would have to do at Yale, he would probably present not only the elementary, but also the so-called advanced quantum of Greek and Latin; in which event about the same proficiency would be required, though the tests applied are different. In Greek a candidate at Harvard would have to translate at sight average passages from Homer or less difficult passages from both Homer and Herodotus, and render a passage of connected English narrative in Attic prose; while in Latin he would have to translate at sight average passages from Cicero and Virgil, and translate into Latin a passage of English prose.

The amount of mathematics required of candidates at the two colleges is about the same, but at Harvard an applicant must show an elementary acquaintance with physical science, which is not required at Yale.

Once admitted to Harvard, an undergraduate finds himself at liberty to submit his choice of studies, the only prescribed subjects during the freshman year being rhetoric and English composition, chemistry and German or French. In the sophomore and junior years the only prescribed work consists of themes and forensics. No studies are prescribed for the senior year. It should, of course, be understood that, while the kind of study is optional, the amount is fixed. Thus, every freshman, in addition to the prescribed studies above named, must take elective studies amounting to three full courses; while every sophomore, junior, and senior must either take four elective courses, or substitute an equivalent amount of courses and half courses. The Harvard authorities have endeavored to meet the well-founded objection that an undergraduate, on his admission to college, is scarcely competent to select studies for himself, by placing the freshman class under the special charge of a committee of the faculty, each member of which acts as advisor to a certain portion of the class. As this function is purely advisory, however, it is not likely to exert much restraint upon those pretended students whose purpose is to get through college with a minimum of labor.

Considering the average age at which American youths enter universities, we have no doubt that the system of instruction followed at Yale is calculated to yield the best results. To a boy who is himself not qualified to decide, and whose parents are often as little qualified as he, the Yale scheme leavs no choice as to the acquirements which he must possess for admission; and it continues to withhold from him any liberty of choice until the junior year, when he is likely to have gained at least a modicum of judgment and self discipline.

## PARLIAMENTARY LAW.

By A. L. Moore.

NO. XIII.

[All questions pertaining to this subject, which bear the signature of the party asking the question, to insure good faith, will be answered through this department.]

### QUESTIONS OF PRIVILEGE.

This motion takes precedence of incidental and subsidiary motions also the orders of the day; and yields to the motion to adjourn and to fix the time to which the assembly shall adjourn.

Privileged questions may be divided into two classes, viz., those affecting the rights of members and those affecting the rights of the assembly, but in most cases the questions relate to the rights of the members as individuals or as a whole rather than to the assembly as a body. Any matter which concerns the rights, safety, dignity, comfort, etc. of the members or the assembly would give rise to questions of privilege.

When a question of privilege is raised by a member it is the duty of the chair to decide whether it is a question of privilege or not, from which decision an appeal may be taken by any two members, but if the chair decides that the question raised is a question of privilege, the business then before the house will be suspended until the question is disposed of. In this way a member may be interrupted in his speech, but as soon as the question has been acted upon, the party speaking at the time the question was raised, should be given the floor.

Although the question is of such high rank, yet after the question is before the house, it may have any subsidiary motion applied to it, that is, it can be tabled, committed, amended or postponed, but in all such cases the action upon the question does not affect the question which was originally before the house. But of the two classes of privileged motions those affecting the assembly are more highly privileged than the ones affecting the members, and when one of the former compete with one of the latter, the former must be given the preference as to precedence.

If a question be tabled or referred to a committee it loses its privilege and if again brought before the assembly, it must be treated as any main motion, unless it has been made a special order for a given time. The reason is that the circumstances which gave it urgency with respect to time of the consideration would now no longer exist. Should the previous question be moved it will not affect the question that was pending when the privileged question was introduced. The motion requires a majority vote and this vote can be reconsidered.

### MOTION TO ADJOURN.

This motion takes precedence of all motions except to fix the time to which the assembly shall adjourn. It cannot be debated or have any subsidiary motion applied to it. If the motion is qualified in any way it loses its rank and will stand as any other motion, by a qualification I mean any thing which changes the simple form of the motion, which is, "That we do now adjourn."

The vote on the motion cannot be reconsidered, but if no time had been fixed to which to adjourn, before the vote was announced it would be in order to move to fix the time to which the assembly should adjourn.

But if a motion should be made as follows, "that we adjourn until four o'clock," this motion is qualified and is not entitled to its rank but becomes a principal motion and cannot be introduced when any other business is before the house, and when introduced is subject to the same rules as any other main motion, and can be debated or have any subsidiary motion applied to it.

The motion can not be amended if it is unqualified and the only way to fix the time is by a separate motion to that effect, if the assembly has stated times for meeting, such a motion would not be needed unless it was desired to change the time.

## BRIEF HISTORY OF PETROLEUM.

BY A. C. BENEDICT, ASSISTANT STATE GEOLOGIST OF INDIANA.

A variety of liquids, variously known as coal oil, crude petroleum, earth oil, maltha, mineral tar, naphtha, rock oil, bitumen liquid, etc., and corresponding in the characters of inflammability and insolubility in water with the animal and vegtable oils, have long been known to occur in many parts of the earth.

The countries most famous for the occurrence of mineral oils are the United States, Rusia, Burma and the West Indes. They also occur in China, India, Italy, Germany, Switzerland, and in limited quantity in France and England.

Chemically, all the various products known as naphtha, petroleum, etc., are closely allied, as they consist mainly of oils of different density and votility.

The earlier analyses of oils were crude, inasmuch as no further attempt at seperating the substances they contained was made than mere heating the oil, cooling the vapors of distillation, and treating the product with sulphuric acid. This sufficed to show that the constituents of petroleum are compounds of hydrogen and carbon. It was not until a comparatively recent date that any advance was made in the chemistry of the hydrocarbons, but now we have a long list of articles of the utmost importance in the arts and sciences derived from the researches of the chemists in this direction.

The earliest analysis of petroleum I have been able to find a record of is that of Winterl, made in 1878, of a black, heavy-bodied petroleum from Hungary, which yielded a colorless oil, a yellow oil, and a buttery mass. The last was probably impure paraffine. In 1817 the native naphtha of Miano, in the duchy of Parma, Italy was used for lighting the streets of Genoa. This is probably the earliest use by a city of crude petroleum for lighting purposes. In an account published at that time it is described as being a transparent thin yellow liquid, lighter than water, with a strong persistent smell.

Bitumens are found of all degrees of consistency and of many shades of color. The naphtha of Georgia, on the Caspain Sea, is as colorless as pure water, while the asphaltum from the island of Trindad is a black semi-solid body called the "bitumen lake." The light, clear oils consist almost wholly of carbon and hydrogen, while the heavier, darker and more solid variety usually contain oxygen, and frequently sulphur and its compounds carbon and bituminized carbonaceous matter.

The well known odor of crude petroleum is nearly always due to bituminous matter, spoken of above, or to sulphur compounds, as sulphureted hydrogen. To the last is due the odor noticeable in the waters of many of the artesian wells.

From the colorless varieties we pass by imperceptible gradations through the heavier and darker varieties of petroleum to mineral tar or pitch, that is generally considered petroleum, in which there is enough bituminous matter either dissolved or suspended to render it black and of a semi-fluid consistence. This mineral tar is intermediate between the light-bodied oils and the solid asphaltum.—*Clay Jour.*

## FOOTBALL.

Dr. Amidon, of New York, has taken the pains to make a list from the *Lancet's* reports of accidents that came to the notice of the editor in the year 1892. How many casulties escaped notice cannot be told. In this year 23 deaths occurred in England that were traceable to football. Those indirect ones that occurred subsequently or that will occur are left for future historians. Here is Dr. Amidon's little list of the English accidents requiring hospital treatment: Concussion of brain, 3; injury to the head, 1; injury to the nose, 1; fracture of the nose, 1; fracture of the jaw, 1; fracture of the collar bone, 20; dislocation of arm, 1; compound fracture of arm, 3; fracture of arm, 5; bad fracture of left arm, 2; serious injury to arm, 1; compound fracture of the elbow, 1; fracture of the left wrist, 1; fracture of the ribs, 3; severe sprain of thigh muscles, 1; fracture of thigh, 3; injury to the leg, 1; fracture of leg, 29; bad fracture of leg, 1; compound fracture of leg 5; fracture of knee-cap, 1; severe injury to knee-cap, 2; fracture of ankle, 3; dtslocation of ankle, 1; sprained ankle, muscles, and tendons severely wrenched, 1; severe injury to the foot, 1; fracture of spine, 1; serious injury to the spine, 1; serious injure in the groin, 1; severe internal injuries, 2; severe internal injuries, fatal in two days, 1; fatal abdominal injuries, 6; undescribed accidents followed by death, 3; undescribed accident followed by lock-jaw and death, 1. Total number of grave injuries, 109. For the year 1893 the returns are not yet in. In the *Lancet* of November 18 there are recorded, as occurring the preceding week, three cases of fractured leg; one kick in abdomen, with death; one concussion of spine; one of fractured clavicle; one of injury and death. This year, therefore, there have been at least twenty-eight daaths in England.—*Medical Record.*

# THE NORMAL STUDENT.

A WEEKLY JOURNAL FOR THE READING PUBLIC.

B. F. PERRINE, Proprietor.

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*CLUB RATES FOR '94.*

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## EDITOR'S NOTES.

We are in receipt of a number of articles for publication which on account of their length are omitted in this number. We are glad for these and suggest that hereafter pains be taken to convey the same rich thoughts in lesser space.

We have just closed the first winter term of this school year. The school has had an exceedingly large attendance thus far, surpassing all expectations, and now everything looks forward to a good opening next week. There is no school that cares so well for its students; nor is there any that can advance them as rapidly and as thorough as this. The most of the teachers have been here ever since the school began, twenty years. It is not an experiment with them as to how to advance a student. It is reality and the result is certain.

We are pleased to note that a very large number of the students have availed themselves of the offer of 20 cents per term for THE NORMAL STUDENT, on conditions that they call at our office for it. Our term rate is 25 cents mailed. To those who are away teaching and intend coming back to the Normal soon this rate may be of benefit.

## NEW BOOKS.

"Civilization During the Middle Ages," By George Burton Adams, 8vo,, 460 pps, cloth, $2 50; Charles Scribner's Sons, N.Y.

"Tools For Teachers," a collections of anecdotes, illustrations, legends; etc.; By William Moodie; 12 mo. cloth 480 pps. $2.00 Thomas Whitacre; N. Y.

"Sky Wonders," by W. W. Ramsey; 12 mo. cloth; $0.75; Lee & Shepherd, Boston.

"Practical Business Book-keeping," for grammar, high and commercial schools, by Manson Seavey; 8 vo. 238 pps; half leather, $1.55.

"The Hygenic Prevention of Consumption," by J. E. Squires J. B. Lippincott & Co,, Philadelphia.

"History of England and the British Empire," by Edgar Sanderson; 8 vo. cloth; over 1000 pps; $3.00. Frederick Warne & Co., New York.

The Century Co., 33 East 17th St., New York, have just issued "Pudd'nhead Wilson's Calender for 1894," containing humorous extracts from Mark Twain's latest story, "Pudd'nhead Wilson," now appearing in The Century. They offer to send a copy of the calender free to any one who will inclose them a stamp to pay postage.


**Choice Mixed Candy at six cents per pound at Summers'. Two doors south of Post Office.**


## EDUCATIONAL.

### LITERATURE FOR CHILDREN.

No one should be able to appreciate true poetry more than children Instead of sing-song rhymes, treat them to a gem now and then, if only a few lines:

"Heaped in the hollows of the grove,
The withered leaves lie dead;
They rustle to the eddying gust,
And to the rabbits tread."

Children if you were in the country now where would you like to take a walk?

"On the grass." "In the fields," "In the woods."

Do you know any other name for woods? "Forest;" "I know another name, a *grove*," Now let us close our eyes and dream we are taking a walk in a grove of trees. It is so cool to day, we must wear our coates. What do you see all around us? Do the trees look as in summer time, covered with fresh green leaves? "No they are quite bare."

And what do you see all about us, on the ground under the trees? "Nuts." "Leaves." And do the leaves on the ground look fresh and green? "No." How do they look? "Brown." "Yellow." "Faded." Another word? "Withered." What has withered the poor leaves so? "Jack frost."

When the wind comes, what does it do with the withered leaves? "It blows them about." And do they lie scattered evenly upon the ground? "No, the wind blows them into piles." Yes they get into heaps and piles, just as if they were cuddled together to keep warm. Let us look and see if there is any place in the groves where the leaves may hide away from the wind. "Behind the trees." "In holes." What could we say instead of holes. "Hollows."

Make a hollow with your hands, like the hollows in the groves where leaves lie. Would you like to hear what a poet has written about our dream? Well this is it:

"Heaped in the hollows of the grove,
The withered leaves lie dead."

You say it with me this time. Repeat.

Now let us listen and hear if the withered leaves make any noise. Do they? "Yes, they rustle." What makes them rustle so? "The wind blows them"

We can play our hands are leaves. and rub them together, making that same rustling sound. Now, if we listen again perhaps the leaves will be very still, and then all of a sudden, they will commence to rustle again. Why is that? "Because the wind stops blowing and then, all of a sudden, it commences again." Yes, when the wind blows very hard, all of a sudden, what do we call it? "A gust of wind."

Now, you may play your hands are leaves again, and make a gust of wind blow them;—now, make the wind be still,—now another gust. Sometimes the wind will blow the leaves straight along the ground, and then again, it will blow them in a very peculiar way; did you ever notice how? "It blows them round and round." Yes, then we say the wind is *eddying*. I have sometimes seen the wind take up the dust too, and whirl it round and round. Show me with your hands how the wind eddies. What is the wind doing? "It is eddying"

Let us walk a little further in the grove. The wind is very still just now, and yet a little way off, we can hear a faint rustling sound in the leaves; what *do* you suppose it can be? "A little squirrel." It might be, but if we peep through the trees we might see a timid little animal with long ears just getting ready to jump. "A rabbit." If he sees us, what will he do? "Run away." Before he runs away, let us say our little verse again, and I will tell you some more:

"Heaped in the hollows of the grove,
The withered leaves lie dead;
They rustle to the eddying gust,
And to the rabbit's tread."

[The new words when once elicited from the children are used freely by the teacher in further conversation.

Personify as much as possible. There are numberless selections from Longfellow, Bryant, Whittier as beautiful and simple as this.]

## TEMPERANCE.

C. H. E. ZEIGLER before the Y. M. C. A.

Intemperance distorts everything. It is like the gray dawn which so obscures the most familiar objects that men mistake friends for foes and foes for friends. Intemperance is not confined to one or two of humanity's habits, but strictly applicable to every habit to which humanity is subjeet.

The intemperate are not irretrievably lost nor wholly devested of good. In them exists excellent qualities in a state of leathurgy, invisable to the natural eye, yet the eye of Omniscience penetrates such hearts and descrys motives, pure, warm and beautiful. Goodness, like atter of roses, will always betray its presence, hide it as we may. The work of God in human hearts will sooner or later discover itself. It is to be feared therefore, that the good qualities of the intemperate are very vague and colorless, needing the eye of Omnipotence to detect them. But for all that, God does detect them, and he prizes them. God does not quench the smoking flax, but fans it. He does not despise the grain of mustard seed; He watches its tender growth with tender love and care. The intemperate may be very weak and insignificant—not counted in the numberings of God's captains; not deemed worthy of a name or place amongst his avowed servants, and yet, if they have a spark of faith and love, if they strive to keep themselves untainted by the world, they will be owned by Him whose scepter is stretched out to the most timid suppliant. Remember, if the inner life be genuine, it will not remain forever secret—it will break out in a long hidden fire; it will force its way into the light as the buried seed in which there is the spark of life. Intemperance is one of the most prominent sins that struts unblushingly o'er the sands of time. God yearns over the intemperate as only infinite love can. Let us pause here a moment to adore the wonderful love of God; which gives men life and breath and all things, even when he knows that they will be used for selfish ends, and in direct opposition to His revealed will.

Surely these thoughts of the love of God will arrest some from pursuing any longer the path of intemperance. The career of the intemperate has always come to some bad end. Though thay have failed (and will continue to fail as long as they cleave to their cherished sins) they are not to be afraid of God, or think that God will never smile upon them again. In thinking thus of God, the intemperate grieve him the more, and aggrevate their ill-behavior. The life of the man who is temperate in all things should be an open rebuke, and should teach the intemperate rather to cast themselves upon God's love.

Friends, liquor has drowned more men than all the seas combined. It has been demonstrated by the statistics of life insurance companies that total abstainers are much longer lived, on the average, than the drinkers. One can get his life insured at a lower rate because the risk is less. It has been stated: "He who for twenty years regularly takes his liquor, has just the same chance of reaching thirty-seven years of age as he of twenty who wholly abstains from liquor of reaching sixty-four years." The difference between sixty-four and thirty seven is twenty-seven years. That is too great a price to pay for the beer mug and wine cup, but foolish men are paying it. Note the evil effects of strong drink. They are so many and great that they cannot be counted and weighed.

(1.) It is wasteful—one who is addicted to it spends much money and time.

(2.) It is demoralizing—making one low, sensual and devilish.

(3.) It is ruinous—if persisted in will most surely end in drunkeness and death.

O my brother! danger lurketh
In the wine cup's wiles:
To the soul it ruin worketh,
And its touch defiles.

Shakespeare, in speaking of wine, says, "O thou invisible spirit of wine, if thou hast no name to be known by, let us call thee Devil."

Note the effects of drink. A quaint writer says, "Drinking makes a man have the throat of a fish, the belly of a swine, and the head of an ass." It is the extinguisher of reason; the ship wreck of chastity; the shame of nature and the murderer of peace.

It is a sad sight and most painful to me to see a young man smoking. It is not a manly thing to do. Even he would point the finger of shame at his sister should she pass the streets doing the same. It is just as bad in him. It is difficult to convince some otherwise excellent people that there is any harm in taking an occasional glass of wine or other intoxicating beverage at the table or elsewhere. They never drink to excess, it is said, why should they deprive themselves of harm less indulgence because other men are too weak to control their appetites? It is the old cry in a new form, "Am I my brother's keeper?" Paul answered this most effectively when he said, "If meat make my brother to offend, I will eat no meat while the world standeth."

It becomes us to keep close guard over our tongues and at all times and in all places be temperate in speech. The greatest amount of transgressions are of the mouth. The master of Aesop ordered him to provide for a dinner party, the best that the market could afford. Tongues only were provided, and of these there were course after course. "Did I not order you," said the master in a violent passion, "to provide the best the market provided" "And I have obeyed your orders," said Aesop, "Is there anything better than the tongue? Is not the tongue the bond of civil society, the organ of truth, the instrument of praise, and of thanksgiving? With it we bless men" His master, with a sense of humor, invited all the guests to return the next day, and bade Aesop to provide the worst in the market. He provided tongues as before. When his master expressed surprise he replied: "The tongue curses, blasphemes, slanders, evokes strife, causes wars. It is a world of iniquity. It is the worst thing in the world."

We should be temperate in our thinking.

We should be careful to cherish right thoughts in our hearts, as well as do right deeds. Thoughts are the mainspring of deeds.

Our ambition requires a stiff rein.

Success cultivates the bad qualities of man's heart, pride, self conceit, selfishness, malice and cruelty. There is ever a bitter ingredient in the cup of worldly success. One drop of bitterness stains and embitters the whole cup.

"How like a mounting devil in the heart,
Rules the unreined Ambition! Let it once
But play the monarch, and its haughty brow
Glows with a beauty that bewilders thought
And unthrones peace forever. Putting on
The very pomp of Lucifer, it turns
The heart to ashes."

O, when shall we be free of intemperance! Would that we could live so perpetually facing the sun that we may never see its dark shadow. The Holy Spirit of life alone can set us free from this law. Let us urge him to hasten the performance of His gracious office, and give to us the sweet humility of Christ, who was willing to efface Himself, that men may think only of the Father who sent Him.

Friends, our erring brother must be drawn by the chords of love and sympathy, and through kindness and tenderness of heart persuaded to forsake his intemperate and ruinous career. Epictetus, the much lauded Greek moralist, said, "If any one is in affliction, you may say to him, 'I have pity on you,' but take care that you feel no pity." On the other hand Christ sets the example of the most tender sympathy, and enjoins us to be like him. There is a Christian life and spirit

When each can feel his brother's sighs,
And with him bear a part,
When sorrow flows from eye to eye,
And joy from heart to heart.

I am satisfied that there is not a person who does not long to be perfectly whole and free from this, the greatest of curses, "intemperance."

Are we willing to pay the price? Are we willing for God to empty us of all that is in anywise contrary to His will? We must walk by faith, for faith awaits God's plans, and God's plans demand implicit obedience. In-

temperance and other difficulties are to faith what gymnastic apparatus are to boys, means of strengthening. To overcome and be victorious over the tactics of Satan, we must keep in close touch with God.

All the graces of the Christian character, all our overcomings, are due to God's presence.

Every virtue we possess,
And every victory won,
And every thought of holiness
Are His alone.

### Y. W. C. A. NOTES.

The Y. W. C. A. will hold a special meeting for ladies in Recital Hall next Sunday, January 20, at 3:30 p. m. Mrs. Bogarte, Mrs. Roessler, Grace Merry and others will sing, and Mrs. J. H. O. Smith, Mrs. H. B. Brown and Mrs. Ida Foster will talk on subjects of interest to girls. Every lady will be made welcome to this meeting.

### JUNIOR LAW NOTES.

Since last writing we have had two lectures. The first by Judge Gillett of the circuit court, on the subject of statutory construction : the other, by Judge H. A. Gillett, was on the topic of equity jurisprudence, and was a continuation of a former lecture on that subject. We are now engaged in the study of Wash burn's Criminal Law. In order to finish this work during the term it has baen necessary for us to recite last Saturday and also on two of our vacation days.

Messrs. Carter, Whelan and Vanderlip a few mornings since, made excellent statements of the cases assigned them.

Mr. Wallace has gone to his home in Denver, Colorado, for a short visit.

Mr. Carter spent Tuesday of this week in Chicago.

Mr. Berry, who has been sick with the measles, is again able to attend class.

Our new members are : Messrs. Crain, Bowling, Baily and Crosby.

At the class meeting Monday officers were elected for next term. Those chosen were, Pres., D. E. Rhodes ; Vice Pres., F. R. Liddell ; Sec., J. E. Mardock ; Treas., Wm. A. Moore.

The debating sections of the class have done good work during the term, both in the way of debating and in their parliamentary drills.

F. J.

The classic debating section, which meets every Saturday, has arranged the following programme:

JANUARY 13.

Talk on the Iliad..... Prof. H. N. Carver
Truth and Error.....M. L. Fearnow

JANUARY 27.

Woman's Condition in Greece, Harvey Waite
Woman's Condition in Rome.... Sena Swift

FEBRUARY 3.

Freedom of the Will.....Orville Price
Aeniad.....J. F. Smith

FEBRUARY 10.

Original Tribes.....Flora McKenzie
1[1] Pelasgi,
2[2] Dorians,
3[2] Ionians.
Persian War.....M. N. Stratton
Mind and Body.....G. R. Williams

FEBRUARY 17.

Plato.....Sena Swift
Aristotle.....C. F. Briscoe
Consciousness.....E. W. Fawley

EFBRUARY 24.

Socrates.....G. R. BoWebrake
Conditioned and Unconditioned, O. O. Haga
Hamilton's views;—J. F. Smith, Hagle's, Harris' and others views.

MARCH 3.

Greek Education.....Orville Price
Conception.....Harvey Waite
Perception.....W. H. Garland

MARCH 10.

Greek Art.....J. J. McManaman
Greek Literature.....E. W. Fawley
Memory.....M. N. Stratton

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### UNCLAIMED LETTERS.

The following is a list of unclaimed letters remaining in the Valparaiso postoffice for the week ending Jan. 17, 1894.

| | |
|---|---|
| Adams, Robert | Houston, Lizzie Mrs. |
| Buck, Edith | Jordan Wm. |
| Barrieklose, H. W. | Kitchell, Irene |
| Barns, John | Nearhoff, Willis |
| Carroll, Charley | Reilly Hugh |
| Cook, C. P. | Turner, Clarence |
| Davis, J. E. | Turner, R. A. |
| Denison, May | Westfall, E. B. |
| Ellis, C. D. | Wagner, Mary |
| Farrell, Clara | Weber, T. H. |
| Fulton, Fannie | Ryan, Blanche |
| Hornburg, Chas. | |

In calling at the post office for the above named letters, please say "advertised," giving date of list.

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### CHURCH ANNOUNCEMENTS.

BAPTIST. 9:15 a. m., Sunday School. 10:30 a. m. and 7:00 p. m., preaching by by the pastor, Rev. Dr. Heagle. 2:30 p. m., Junior Baptist Union, led by Mrs. Judd. 5:45 p. m., Young Peoples Prayer meeting.

CHRISTIAN. Sunday School at 9:15 a. m., Prof. M. E. Bogarte, Superintendent. Morning and evening sermon by the pastor, J. H. O. Smith. Y. P. S. C. E. 6 o'clock, Prof. J. E. Roessler, President. Special music at each service and everybody made very welcome.

CATHOLIC. Morning service at 8 o'clock. High Mass at 10:30 a. m. Sunday School at 2:15 p. m. Vespers at 3 o'clock.

GERMAN LUTHERAN. Sunday services 10:30 a. m., and 7:30 p. m. Sunday School 2:00 p. m.

GOSPEL HALL. Gospel meetings at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Prayer meeting Thurs. day evening at 7:30 o'clock.

METHODIST. The pastor will preach at 10:30 a. m., and at 7:00 p. m. 9:00 a. m., Class meeting. 2 p. m., Sunday School. 3:15 p. m., Junior Epworth League. 5:45 p. m., Epworth League. Prof. Heritage with a well trained choir will lead the singing. He also teaches the Normal Sunday School Class.

PRESBYTERIAN. 10 a. m., Session Prayer Meeting. 10:30 a. m. and 7:00 p. m., preaching by the Pastor. 2 p. m., Sunday School. 6.00 p. m., Christian Endeavor.

ST. JOHN'S EVANGELICAL. Preaching by the pastor, Rev. H. Staebler, at 10:30 a. m.

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### PERSONAL.

Alma Kreiger is teaching at Lake, Michigan.

Maud Kreiger is teaching at Anthens, Ills.

Josie Green is located at Null's Mills, Ind.

Grace E. Freeman is teaching at Virginia, Ill.

F. J. Cannon, a student of '92, is with us again.

Alvin C. Webb, a scientific of '92, is at Ft. Madison, Iowa.

Rose Wood, a student of last year, is at Marshalltown, Ia.

E. V. Harrimon, scientific of '92, is located at Broadway, New York.

J. C. Nugent; of the scientific class of '92, is at Milan, South Dakota.

J. E. Karnes, a scientific of last year, promises to be with us again soon.

Albert Lynch, of the scientific class of '92, is located at Sabetha, Kansas.

P. J. Elroy, commercial of '91, is teaching with good success near King, Iowa.

W. H. Money, of last years' scientific class, is teaching at Lowell, this state.

Fannie Shepherd, of last years' scientific class, is located at Rose Lawn, Ind.

W. T. Wilson, a scientific of '92, has charge of the public schools at Dwight, Ill.

Clara Allen, a well known scientific of '91, is teaching elocution at Colfax, Ia.

Nelson Havens is spending the winter at his home at New Baltimore, Mich.

L. F. O'Brein, of Elwood, Ills., expects to become one of us in the near future.

P. J. McElroy, commercial of '91, is teaching with good success near King, Iowa.

Nellie Austin, a scientific of '92, is teaching in D s Moines, Ia., with good success.

Alice Walker is at home near Danforth, Ills. Was a Normal student of '91 and '92.

Coppie C. Cowan, one of our brightest students of last year, is teaching at Bath, Ind.

U. S. Norviel, teacher in the phonography course last year, is located at Los Angeles, Cal.

Wm. Curran, of Liberty Bluff, Wis., writes that he is coming here to school in the near future.

Guy C. Wallace, of the junior law class, is spending a few weeks with friends in Stanton, Mich.

H. Soudergard, of the teachers' course of '93, is now teaching very successfully at St. Liberty, Neb.

Jay B. Crook, a commercial of '90, is spending the winter "down on the farm" near Geneseo, Ill.

C. H. Wilkins, who left us last year and went to Hot Springs, Ark., has returned to resume his studies.

May Solter is teaching the primary department in the public school at New Baltimore, Mich.

R. G. Railey, a graduate of the classic department in '93, is now teaching at his home at Forktown, Ky.

Jennie Stone, a member of the scientific class in '93, is now teaching in a graded school in Litchfield, Minn.

O. B. Houston, a member of the scientific class in '91, is now teaching school at home in Rockton, Illinois.

B. J. Horchen, a student of '91, has been elected county superintendent of schools of Dubugue Co., Iowa.

R. J. & F. J. Cooney are practicing law with great success at Peoria, Ill., under the firm name of Cooney Bros.

Joe J. Bartcher, a member of the elocution class of last year, will return to resume his studies next term.

Edwin Strobel is teaching a very successful school near his home at Ransom, Ill., at a salary of $45 per month.

J. C. Simpson, a commercial of '93, is located at Autrey, Ind. Ty., and is engaged in the boot and shoe business.

Nelson Kendiz, of Perrysburg, Ind., writes us that he expects to return next term and complete the art course.

John S. Crenshaw, a commercial of '90, has an excellent position as teller in the Trigg County Bank at Cadiz, Ky.

J. C. Langley, of the commercial class of '90, has the enviable position of cashier of the Mansfield (Ill) National Bank.

Alaska Eaton, of the scientific class of '89, has an excellent position as principal of the public schools at Stanford, Ind.

Mary Rhodes writes from Union Grove, Wis. She was a commercial of last year and expects to go to Louisiana to teach, next fall.

L. B. Dresser, a student of '82, is located at Saint Croix Falls, Wis. He has a large general merchandise business at that place.

Chas H. Coates, of Neenah, Wis., is expected to enter the junior law class the first part of next term. Mr. Coats was a stenographer of '91.

Wm. Riggs, a Normalite of '82, has an excellent position as bookkeeper with the firm of Sprague, Warner & Co., wholesale grocers, Chicago.

Nellie Wilson, a strong member of last years' elocution class, is teaching at Ellerton, Washington, in connection with her brother, also a former student.

Sidney B. Johnston, a well known commercial of '89, has a lucrative position as assistant cashier of the Miller County Exchange Bank at Olean, Mo.

Misses Nellie and Bessie Hammond two pleasant students of last year, are teaching the young idea how to shoot, in the rural districts near Valparaiso.

The many friends of Miss Rebecca Volke will be pained to learn of her death at the home of her father, in this city, on the morning of the 19th after a lingering illness.

Miss Edith Patrick entertained her music friends at her beautiful home on East Chicago street. Music and games were the order of the evening and all report a very enjoyable time.

B. B. Riggs, of Fort Grant, Ariz.. writes us that he is well employed for the year. He says THE NORMAL STUDENT is an ideal sheet.

Hattie Carson, a student of '92 and '93, was recently married to Mr. H. C. Risner, of Louisville. May a long life of usefulness and happiness be theirs.

R. C. Kinsner, a student of '91, is now manager of the Louisville branch office of A. J. Conroy & Co., wholesale furniture dealers. Mr. Risner is an ambitious young man and spends his evenings prying into the hidden treasures of Greek.

S. P. Vestal, one of our student of '82, who left here for West Point, is now located at Ft. Rio Grande, Texas. He is a second lieutennant of cavalry U. S. A. Lieut. Vestal stands in a good way of promotion and we expect soon to hear of his being first lieutenant.

John E. Lung, a scientific of '92, writes us a very interesting letter from North Judson, Ind., where he is principal of the high school. He is having splendid success and reports an enrollment of 200 compared with 89 when he took charge.

A. J. Davis, a member of the phonography class of '93, is at present collecting for his brother, W. J. Davis, contractor and builder, at Chicago. Mr. Davis is a graduate of the law department at Ann Arbor, Michigan, and will commence practicing in about two weeks.

Mary B. Fulton, who has been teaching successfully near her home in Iowa, has been compelled to resign on account of ill health. Her many friends among the scientific class of '93, of which she was a member, will be sorry to learn of her misfortune. She is now at her home in Atlantic, Iowa.

Mildred Collins, Mary Decker and Melvin Bybee are teaching in the public schools at North Judson, Ind. They are all former students of the N. I. N. S.

Lyman A. Vest, Musical director of the Kedrick Normal School one of the graduates from the music course of last year, sends us a program of a musical entertainment given under his direction at Hedrick, Iowa, on December 22. The program is well made up and was pronounced a decided success.

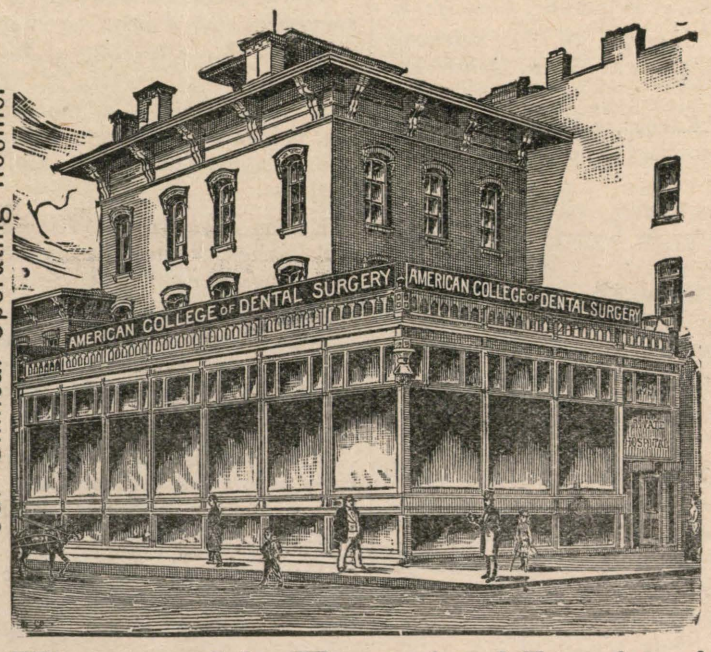
Miss Marie Starkey, a graduate of the Northern Indiana Conservatory of Music, has decided to locate in Pontiac. She has a first-class reputation as a teacher of voice culture and instrumental music. She was director of music in the college at Dubuque, Iowa, during the past year. She will open a studio here at an early date.—Pontiac News.

Marguerite Donahue, of the scientific class of '91, was recently promoted to an influential and profitable position, in city schools of Chicago. Miss Donahue is fast making her way to the front.

C. A. Vestal, of the teachers' course of '90, is teaching typewriting and shorthand in the Auburn, Neb., school. He is fast pushing to the front as one of the best stenographers in his part of the state.

C. A. Bowen, a scientific of '87, graduated at Ann Arbor, A. B., '92, A. M., '93, had charge of the athletic department at the Bay View (Mich.) Summer University, and is now studying for the Methodist ministry in the Boston School of Theology. After March 1 he will be pastor of one of the suburban churches. He was a member of the Crescent and one of its commencement orators.


This Cut Shows —Our Clinical Operating Rooms.—

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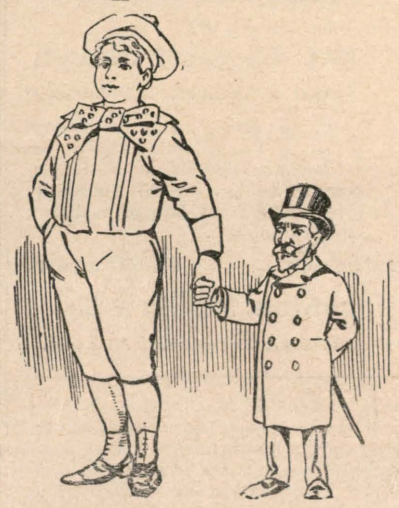

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